

PROBLEMS OF TODAY
in the light of
THE PERSONALITY OF JESUS

Dr. A. G. Butzer, new pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, will conduct a series of seven discussions on the above theme commencing

Monday, October 3rd, at 12:30 p.m. in the
Memorial Lobby, Central Branch Y.M.C.A. Building
45 West Mohawk street

Planned primarily for members of the Board of Trustees, Board of Directors, Branch Boards of Managers and Committeemen of The Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, the course will be open to other business men who desire to attend a majority of the sessions which will be held on Monday - October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 and November 7 and 21.

Each session will include a message by Dr. Butzer and provide opportunity for discussion by those present.

A buffet luncheon will be available in the Memorial Lobby as early as 12:00 o'clock each Monday noon at a nominal cost. Promptly at 12:30, the group session will commence and last for 45 minutes. Regular attendance for the full period will mean most to the members. However, those who must arrive late or leave early will be free to do so.

In order to plan adequately for the sessions, it is requested that those who plan to attend notify the office of the Board of Directors by 10:00 a.m. each Monday, telephone Cleveland 2585 or send a postcard to "The Problems of Today", 45 West Mohawk street, Buffalo, New York.

* * * * *

"Intellectual self respect should impel a person to seek illumination concerning Jesus of Nazareth."

"Sixty thousand volumes have been written in an attempt to explain him."

With these crisp statements, Kirby Page begins his little book "The Personality of Jesus", and immediately one is led to ask of himself, -

How much do I actually know about this Man of Nazareth to whom H. G. Wells gives first place as the one who has influenced mankind more profoundly than any other?

How well am I acquainted with the problems he faced in his day?

How thoroughly am I familiar with some of the solutions he advanced with respect to these problems?

Why was it that old Bernard Shaw remarked in effect, "I am no more of a Christian than Pilate was yet I see no other solution of the world's ills than that which Jesus would prescribe were he among us today?"

Have I ever made a serious, earnest study of the life of Jesus to see just what he had to offer me as a busy man of the 20th century?

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

ASSOCIATION PRESS
BOOKS WITH PURPOSE

YOUNG MEN
THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

October
Six
1932

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Page:

Since taking over the promotion responsibilities of Association Press I have made it a point to keep our authors informed as to what we are doing to promote and sell their books.

We have so far, advertised your PERSONALITY OF JESUS in the June, July, September, and October numbers of YOUNG MEN magazine. It has also appeared in the September numbers of THE INTERCOLLEGIAN, WOMANS PRESS, FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN and THE WORLD TOMORROW. The October numbers of THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, THE EXPOSITOR, CHURCH MANAGEMENT and FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN are all carrying ads of the book.

We made a mailing in June to twenty-five hundred YMCA secretaries about the book. It has also been mentioned in the Fall Booklist of Religious Books distributed throughout the bookstores of the country. This Booklist has a circulation of 140,000. It was included in the October number of our own advertising medium - BOOKS OF THE MONTH, copy of which is enclosed.

We have also sent copy to the publishers of the Cooperative Catalog of Books for Christmas Gifts, and are including PERSONALITY OF JESUS as one of our publications in THE CHRISTMAS BULLETIN.

We have received a number of excellent reviews of the book and are happy to state that our efforts to date seem to be showing some results. We have sold somewhere between two thousand and twenty-five hundred copies including both cloth and paper editions. We will advise you later of any further efforts we make on behalf of this book.

Sincerely yours,


W.H. Davies
Book Sales Manager.

WHDavies.RP

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ESTABLISHED 1849
910 GIRARD TRUST BUILDING
1400 SOUTH PENN SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

October 7, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbuilt Place
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Page:

Some of the alumni of Earlham College who are interested in the maintenance of a liberal policy on the campus with reference to modern social problems have been somewhat concerned over the attitude of the present administration. We are endeavoring to accumulate a body of evidence in this matter and, if the facts warrant, we may prepare a memorandum to be presented to the Board of Trustees. I have been informed that upon the occasion of your visit to Earlham last January your opportunities to speak to the student body were very much curtailed by the President and that the President attempted to direct the course of your remarks into non-controversial subjects.

Would you be willing to give me the detailed facts of this incident? You can be assured that your letter will be held strictly confidential and shown only to Clarence Pickett, Paul Furnas and one or two other Earlham alumni who are interested in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Vincent D. Nicholson

N:S

The Disciples Divinity House
of the
University of Chicago
1156 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 7, 1932.

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Nov 24

My dear Mr. Page:

I am wondering whether it would be possible for you to meet with our group of students in the Disciples Divinity House when you are here to preach in the University Chapel. We have a luncheon at Tuesday noon for the men of the House, and we have a supper Thursday evening at six o'clock. This latter group includes all members of the Disciples Club of the University. It would be a very great pleasure to have you with us for one or both of these occasions. I shall appreciate a line from you as to whether this is at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

E.S. Ames

Dean.

ESA:KH

WIRE

Topeka, Kansas
Oct. 8, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Ave.,
New York, City

Dear Kirby:

On the 14th of this month our friend Norman Thomas will speak here in Topeka at two meetings. A young peoples meeting at 6 p.m. at the city Y.M.C.A. and at a public meeting at 8 p.m. at the city auditorium. The 6 o'clock meeting is being sponsored by the Washburn College Y.M.C.A. and we have invited in five other colleges near Topeka to help us celebrate the Thomas meeting. Most of the students that will come will be Estes Park People that heard or knew you there this year and in years past. I would like for you to send to this meeting a personal word of greeting to Thomas and to all these people that know you and who were for the first time, in many cases given their first intoduction to Socialism to be read at the young people's meeting.

If you will remember it was I who at Estes after your first night's remarks asked you to the Washburn College cabin where I introduced you to Dr. Terry and his wife from Chicago and where you were keep until almost midnight when you should have been getting some well earned sleep. Many of that same bunch will be here to hear Thomas and so a word from you will be quite approiate. Yes and it was raining something fierce.

With best wishes for the future, I remain,

Yours for socialism in our times,

Waldo McNutt
Waldo McNutt, President Kansas
Thomas for President Clubs,
Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas

congratulations
to you
Ricardo
Ricardo
-OK-

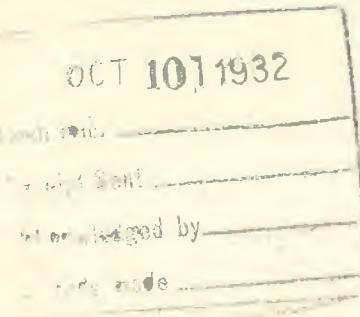
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of the National Young Womens Christian Association
METROPOLITAN STUDENT
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410 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Kenmore 3541

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Letters
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cation
Framingham Normal School
Newton Hospital
Simmons College

October 8, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, New York



My dear Mr Page:

I believe Elizabeth Aery and John Metcalf have written you some of the details about the Cedar Hill Conference which I trust are sufficient to give you an idea of what the Council of Christian Associations is hoping you may do over the week-end. It was interesting to me to listen to their discussions and to have them decide that they wished you to center the ideas of the week-end around Christian Leadership, taking up phases of it in college, business, politics, etc.

It looks as though the week-end would be divided into four sessions directed by you: one Saturday evening, two Sunday morning, and one early Sunday afternoon. The members of the Council of Christian Associations would like to meet you Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, at which time the details of the way you wish the week-end to be carried out could be discussed. If you could arrange to reach our Metropolitan Student Headquarters, fifth floor, 410 Stuart Street, by four o'clock Saturday afternoon, some one will be here to take you to the Cedar Hill Mansion House at Waltham where the conference is to be held.

There will probably be between fifty and sixty students, most of them members of the cabinets of the various men's and women's schools in and around Boston. There will also be a few of the student religious leaders present; for example, Mr. Warren Powell, Dean of Religion at Boston University, Mr. Thomas Harris, Dean of Religion at Harvard, Mr. Wilmer J. Kitchen, New England Student Y. M. C. A., Miss Katharine Duffield, New England Student Y. W. C. A., and others. The conference has usually closed about three-thirty or four Sunday afternoon, which would get you into Boston by five that afternoon. Should there be other details which you would like to have, please feel free to write.

Some of us had pictured you making a more or less general presentation Saturday night of the kind of world we find ourselves in now which requires special leadership, and then turning to your conception of what Christian Leadership means in such a world. I take it that such a presentation would prepare the group for a forum on Sunday morning. We have found in the past that the group does like a chance for discussion.

A committee has been appointed to take up the matter of "The World Tomorrow" and any other publications or books which you may wish to have brought before the group at the conference. We would be glad for any suggestions you may have or a list of books you would like to have at the conference on exhibition; also suggestions as to where we could get them on approval. Miss Elisabeth Hubbard of Simmons College whose address is 4 Short Street, Boston, is to act as chairman, and it might be wise to have a communication sent directly to her about this.

Looking forward with real anticipation to having you at this conference, knowing that you will bring to it the things which we are most deeply concerned about these days, I am

Very cordially yours,



Tirza Anne Dinsdale

TAD:EB

Executive Secretary

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

(152 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, U.S.A.)

JAPAN MISSION

J. HOWARD COVELL

CHARMA MOORE COVELL

1327 MINAMIOTA MACHI, YOKOHAMA

My dear Kirby Page

I want to thank you for "Living Creatively", which is proving very stimulating to me. Please keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

October 10, 1932

J. Howard Covell

J. STITT WILSON
1748 HIGHLAND PLACE
BERKELEY
CALIF.

Oct. 11, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Kirby:

I was indeed glad to receive your brief letter of Oct. 5th. This is the first word I have had from any one of all my far-flung acquaintances across the continent, with the exception of two very brief and very gratifying letters from Sherwood, sometime ago.

I regret that I have not seen "The World Tomorrow" in its new form. I know that it is good and I am pleased to know that you propose sending it on to me.

You may imagine that I have been overwhelmed with work. There was a time a few weeks ago when I thought I was going to go under and be obliged to stop my continuous campaign. I said nothing to any one, but quietly and persistently, day by day, began to take special care of myself and steal away for a little exercise, or an hour or two in the open, and it looks now as though I would finish my work with joy, as they say, so far as my bodily health is concerned. I have been working continuously for four months and there is still one month to go with greater activity, of course, than ever.

By fluke at the primaries - the details of which I need not explain - the Democratic party was left without a candidate for Congress, and some of the leading democrats and young insurgents in the party, proposed to nominate me as was possible under the California primary law (nomination by state executive committee.) However, the more rigid socialists would not hear to that and so we of course let the matter go by, and the democrats nominated a candidate. This Congressional District is overwhelmingly Republican. No one has ever made a dent in the Republican ranks except myself when I run for Congress about the time I was mayor. They have ruled with a high hand ever since, and had the Democrats not named a candidate there was a possibility that I would give the reactionary stand-pat Republican a hard run, but as it is now the whole thing is clear to my own mind, that between the democrat and myself we will divide the opposition vote. How much I shall be able to disintegrate the Republican Progressive vote and the more radical Democratic vote and move them toward my candidacy, is a question.

Mr. Kirby Page

Oct. 11, 1932

There is a swing in this district to Roosevelt, which the Republicans feel. This Roosevelt swing is inspiring the Democrats to close up their ranks and hold their following. On the other hand, the Republicans will fight all the harder to hold their forces, owing to the trend toward Roosevelt.

We started with nothing. There was not even a Socialist Local in the District - there is only one yet. You would not believe the enormous work that a mere handful of us have accomplished, but - this is what I want to tell you. It has sunk me financially in this year in which I have no income. It seems absurd to suggest this to you, but even \$50.00 would buy 10,000 of my leaflets which our workers, most of them unemployed and without income, are carrying from door to door, while they talk to the voters of the marvelous! qualifications! of their candidate, so if you can borrow, beg or steal \$50.00 or a \$100.00 and get it to me right away, I feel like saying that in no other spot in America can socialist money and activity mean so much, as in this district at the present time. I suppose like all other things, the socialists will ~~xxx~~ become aware of this when it is too late.

Yours very sincerely

JSW.L

Dot Nelson

FARRAR & RINEHART
INCORPORATED
PUBLISHERS
NINE EAST FORTY FIRST STREET
CABLES FARRINE NEW YORK

SUCCESSORS TO
COSMOPOLITAN BOOK CORPORATION

13 October 1932

Kirby Page, Esq.
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

Here are the royalty statements
for LIVING CREATIVELY and NATIONAL DEFENSE.

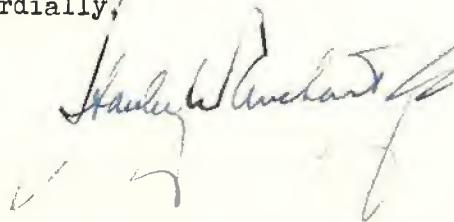
The World Tomorrow owes us
about \$120. for books, and I wonder if you
want this sum of \$87.71 credited to that
account.

Perhaps it would be simpler
for your own bookkeeping if we sent you a check
and the magazine sent us a check.

Let me know which is satisfactory.

Cordially,

SMR:WHC



P.S.—DIANA STAIR, by Floyd Dell—coming October 18th.
PETER ASHLEY, by DuBose Heyward—October 24th.

October 15, 1932.

Mr. Vincent D. Nicholson,
910 Girard Trust Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Vincent Nicholson:

Your important letter of October 7th is at hand and I am glad that you are looking into the situation at Earlham. I must hasten to say that no restriction was placed upon me while I was upon the campus. The President did attempt to persuade me not to talk upon an economic theme, but when I insisted he made no objections. He showed me every courtesy and I have no ground for personal complaint.

On the other hand I have every reason to believe that his influence upon the campus counts heavily upon the conservative, if not the reactionary side of social questions. I have talked repeatedly with Earlham students at various conferences about the situation there and have felt widespread feeling that the president acts as a damper upon liberal and radical movements.

Cordially yours,

D.L.Paid

10/14/32

Eddy & Page

D.L.Paid

10/14/32

Waldo McNutt,
Washburn College,
Topeka, Kansas.

Greetings to old friends and comrades and congratulations upon this significant occasion which you have arranged stop under the superb leadership of Norman Thomas we must pile up an enormous socialist vote on election day

Kirby Page

CONGRESSIONAL CLUB
THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER
WOOSTER, OHIO

OCT 15 1932

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Three Kenarden Lodge,

Wooster, Ohio.

Mr. Kirby Page

The World Tomorrow,

New York City.

Dear Mr. Page,

Feb. 7

Late last Spring I wrote to you concerning a speaking engagement here at Wooster College during February, 1933. You replied that all your engagements would require 250 dollars, or perhaps it was 200 dollars, since your work on "The World Tomorrow" would demand so much of your time.

Congressional Club has considered this offer and has decided to unite with the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of the city in an effort to have you speak here.

We would like you to give a 20 minute talk in the Chapel service at 9:30 in the morning, a speech to the joint meeting of the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs at noon, and a longer address in the Chapel Building in the evening.

Any Tuesday in February would be acceptable. Please let me know as soon as possible what arrangements can be made. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Donald Duly.

*no money
enclosed*



Colgate-Rochester
Divinity School -
Rochester, New York

October 16, 1932

My dear Mr. Page:

Enclosed is one dollar in payment for your book *Living Creatively*. I am very grateful to you for sending the book so soon after receiving my order, and for your generosity in giving me the benefit of a greatly reduced price.

Because of the practical way in which you have dealt with the vital matters outlined in the book, the young people's Forum of the Third Presbyterian Church here in Rochester has chosen to base its program on the book.

Gratefully yours

Robert H. Cads

Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover
312 Grand Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

OCT 19 1932

Receipt Sent

October 19 '32

Dear Kirby Page

I want so much to review your new book "Living Creatively" before my classes (29th Season) but I've been caught in a tank failure & all sorts of other things. Haven't you an undesirable copy to send me? The binders sometimes mar the edges of a book for the benefit of impious mortals like myself who can't

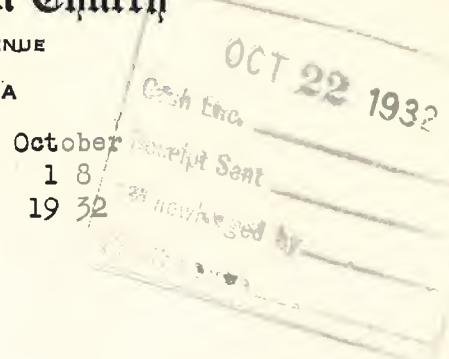
pay full price. I can see
how I can spread that book
among people who need
it a lot & maybe sell
some copies at the book-
store - one Mr. McLean
thinks I am a good
publicity agent & gets me
& broadcast for him.
Charlotte & I send greetings
to all the Page's - little &
big - or are they all big?
With a warm handshake

C.R. Conner.

The First Christian Church

625 NORTH SECOND AVENUE

TUCSON, ARIZONA



Mr. Kirby Page,
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Page:-

Last spring a year past you were in New Haven during the Easter vacation of the Divinity School, and helped us with a two or three days conference at the Henry Wright cottage. I met you then, and I have appreciated the opportunity ever since. I graduated from Yale last June and here I am in Tucson, Arizona as the minister of the First Christian Church. I understand that your son is a student in one of the boy's schools here in Tucson, and it occurred to me that I might in some way be of service to you. Perhaps he would like to spend an occasional week end in town. We would be more than happy to have him. If we can be of any service whatever please let us know.

If you come this way during the year will you not be kind enough to speak in our church? Of course the building is not large enough for a community service, but if there should be an extra hour and you felt so inclined we would be most happy to have you.

I am greatly in debt to you for "National Defense". I know it from lid to lid. We spent four months with it in the men's class at Beacon Falls, Conn. where we lived before we came here.

Most sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH CHASE AERY
SHAFFER HALL
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, MASS.

24 1932

October 21, 1932

My dear Mr. Page,

As you will see, I am enclosing our very small honorarium. But please do not think that its size indicates our appreciation — Speaking for myself, and I am sure for all those who were at the conference, we could never amply repay you for what

you gave us. I feel that
the C.C.Q., and all those
who were at Cedar Hill,
received something
intangible, but none the
less very vital, to carry
with them thru this
winter, and thru all
their experiences.

May I once more
express to you our very
great appreciation for
all that you gave us.

Most sincerely yours,
Elizabeth C. Gray

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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DIVISION OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE LOCAL CHURCH



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YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK
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MERLE N. ENGLISH, SECRETARY
740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO

INSTITUTES
PERSONAL PROBLEMS AND
THE DEVOTIONAL LIFE

OWEN M. GEER

October 24, 1932

Dec 5

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Kirby:

You may know something of our summer Institute movement among Methodist young people. Every year some forty thousand of them spend a week or ten days in summer camps and conferences under the guidance of ministers and educators. Each winter we hold a conference of these Institute leaders. This year we are holding three regional conferences as follows: Chicago, December 5-9; New York, December 12-16; Salt Lake City, January 2-6.

I am wondering if it would be possible for you to share with us at any one of these Councils, and act as resource man in the field of social problems, world peace, etc. If you should be in this section, and could spend a day, or even a half day, at the Chicago Council, doing somewhat the sort of thing you did at our Social Action Conference in April, we should be happy to use you on any of the five days, preferably the 6th, 7th, or 8th. Our second choice would be a day in New York.

While our budget is greatly depleted, we shall, of course, be glad to pay your expenses and perhaps somewhat more than that.

The group we are meeting is the most strategic group of youth leaders in our entire church. I know you would make a most valuable contribution to their leadership.

Cordially yours,

Owen M. Geer

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Earlham College,
Richmond, Indiana,
October 24, 1932

Kirby Page,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

At the present time there is a rather vital controversy upon our campus centering about the question of free speech. Many of the students, myself included, feel that speakers of liberal opinions are either not permitted here, or have been directed or limited as to what they should say. As you are one of the more liberal speakers that has been here in the course of the last year or so, we would like to know whether or not at any time when you have been here, or when you have been invited here, you have been interfered with in your right to say what you wish.

We ask this because we are in a position where we need to know just where we stand. If you have any statement to make, we would be very glad to receive it.

Sincerely Yours,

Aspel H. Cope

Chairman Earlham College LID.

YALE UNIVERSITY
THE DIVINITY SCHOOL

H. RICHARD NIEBUHR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS

409 Prospect St.
1047 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Mr. Kirby Page,
Room 704,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

I have been looking forward to the meeting of the group Sherwood Eddy, you and Reinie have called for next Monday, but find now that it will be impossible for me to attend. I am vitally concerned about this project. If there is anything we need it is continuous and hard thought, and exchange of thought, on the subject of religion and social revolution or reconstruction- whichever way you want to put it. For my part I think we shall need to cut loose from the whole liberal attitude toward life, as still expressed in the social gospel and develop the primitive revolutionary or apocalyptic theology and attitude toward life before we shall find the solution for our problem. We can't do it in terms of the old mythology; but that old mythology came closer to what we mean than does the mythology of progress. However, I am not going to argue the question now. What I want to suggest is this: that the various men who are interested not only in the question of social action but also in the problem of religion- of God as real, intensely real and I would add, of sin as actual and a necessary consideration in the adoption of any strategy- that these men should somehow be enabled to keep in touch with others in closer fashion than is possible through meetings at one central point and through the pages of journals which necessarily must devote themselves to other interests. There are agencies enough for political action. I don't see any reason why political action should not be carried on within and through the socialist party. But we need religious action if political action is to become effective. Or religious conviction. And we are working with convictions about the Kingdom of God which are no longer convictions for multitudes of us.

Luccock and I
For my part I have in mind calling together a group of men here just for mutual thinking and hard debate. Henson, Luccock, Fleming James and some others. There are groups like that elsewhere in the country, particularly in New York. Can you do something in your conference to tie these groups together in some league? I have in mind something like the League of Religious Socialists in Switzerland, Germany and Holland, with which our group could also enter into relations. The emphasis should not be on numbers. We are in the stage in which communism was in 1900. We need theory and profound theory. Nor should we seek to duplicate the political action of

socialism. I have a notion that when we are ready for direct action we shall need to take it within the church, that our revolt must be against the Protestant church as the religious expression of capitalist civilization. At least I haven't much confidence in reconstruction. And I feel that we shall have to resist temptations to premature revolt by the disciples of an activism which wants to act without having a clear cut notion of what its action is all about.

These are general reflections. Perhaps I wholly miss the mark, the aim of your conference. I am saying just what I am interested in. A League of radical Christians, united for the sake of working out their theory, united for the purpose of taking direct action when the time is due, exchanging opinion through local groups and annual meetings, strict in their interpretation of the requirements of membership and not filling up ranks with anybody who happens to want some reform or another. A close compact organization. And we need a literary branch. That is almost a Christian Communist party.^{politics} But the communists borrowed it from early Christianity.

I shall be glad to have your reaction to my notion of what the next step in the organization of radical Christianity should be.

Cordially yours,

October 25, 1932

Richard Wicker

MRS. CHARLOTTE REEVE CONOVER
312 GRAND AVENUE
DAYTON, OHIO

October 25 1932

Dear Mr Page

My! But it was nice of you to send me your book! It makes my mouth water just to look it over. I can hear myself electrifying my audiences with it some time later. It will do for a set of Lenten lectures at our church. They always look to me for that once a year, I being a dead fig-tree the other ten months. Your fly-leaf tribute was also good and I send you an editorial to the same effect which came out after the town had honored me with an evening at the Art Institute last spring, -- a tribute I didn't at all deserve because I have done nothing except as the Prayer Book admonishes us "to earn my own living in the place in which it hath pleased God to place me". With Mrs Carnell, who has given us our art museum and Urville Wright who has given us air reputation ~~xx~~ both on the front seat I could say no less. As to my youth, neither you nor the general public can hear the joints creak! At least in my old age I am not rusting out. I spoke twice yesterday, once in the morning at my own class; in the evening to review Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward". Published in 1887 it is now the most timely book on the market. You would have been amused at one point I made in my class. I had heard a member of it say in regard to Norman Thomas, that he wasn't so bad but it was the "awful gang" he trained with that she couldn't stand. I took it as a peg for my sermon and outlined a few of the present day biographies among the socialists. Lots of ministers,

⑧ my friend allude to it as my "coronation".

to begin with and not Holy Rollers or ~~Second Day~~ Adventists
on the lunatic fringe but good solid Presbyterians ~~Methodists~~
and Episcopalian. I cited yourself and Mr Eddy. Mr Sayre,
Mr Neibuhr, Harry Ward, &c; they're not hard to find, and noted
the number of Greek letter men in the crowd, authors, editors
&c and advised them when they used the word "gang" to think
only of its classic application in the Hrading regime,--- Fall,
Sinclair, ~~D~~oheny, Daugherty and Forbes. I certainly made an im-
pression if one can judge by the elevator buzz going down stairs.
Life does hold so many dazzling clances like that and the beau-
of it is that I am so near the end of my work that it ought to
be the chimney corner for me anyhow. But the madder they get at
me the more they buy tickets.

Mrs Page's postscript was dear. So glad to know all about
your family. I have abundant reason to thank God for mine. My
Charlotte whom perhaps you remember at Olivet has been for four
years in the Dayton State Hospital fo the Insane, supposed in-
curable. She is at present at home, well, blooming and fizzing
with interest in life and the joy of being with her friends.
No matter how much farther my finances fall I can always find
material for gratitude. I have a grand-daughter in New York
extra-mural
now on a ten-week period from ~~Antioch~~. Do you remember our
drive when you were here, over to the college? When are you
coming to us again? Soon I hope. I have some lovely battles
for yo-u to fight.

Love to all the family and any outside that remember me
Faithfully yours

Charlotte Rose Corson



40 Wadsworth St.

Meltonville, Mass.

October 25, 1932

my dear Mr. Page,

When I walked with you at Cedar Neck a week ago Sunday morning, you were to me just an ordinary person. To-day you are for me the most stimulating, most outstanding personality with whom I've ever come in contact. A vast new field has been opened to me. My whole outlook on life has changed. I've spent hours thinking this last week. The more I think, the more there seems to ponder over. It is a most challenging experience! Truly, Mr. Page, I could write you a whole manuscript about it.

The books came this afternoon. It was a most pleasing surprise to open "Living Destiny" and find your signature. I shall read each one with a zest and an interest with which I've never before approached any book. They

shall be among my most valuable possessions.

I felt I just had to write you and express my deepest appreciation for all you have, directly or indirectly, done for me. Believe me, Mr. Page, when I say I am

most gratefully and most sincerely yours,
Margaret S. Parker

10/25/32 Des Moines Ia.

OCT 28 1932

Dear Mr. Page:

You do not know with what deep interest we have followed your career - and the pride we have here in your success. How I wish you had carried Harold off when George Doake - and helped him find himself in this fight for Rightness in Gov't & life, that you are helping wage in this tired old world. He has the same urge in his soul but business got him. Marriage settled it - & he with his 4 lovely little girls - he is happy, as far as his life work is concerned - he has other stuff in him. This is personal and by the way. I'm sending you the resume of a group formed through the plans set up by Carrie Chapman Catt, - of which I was chairman; who have discussed her questions concerning world peace for 6 weeks.

The findings some of us feel
are very outstanding.

I was only the organizer-Rabbi
Mann Leiner Atty. Frost Duvalle
were critic and referee. (in the
order of their names.) Students of
international affairs - Professors
lawyers & teachers formed the group.
If you feel this is worthy your
publishing - we will feel it will

help others in thinking things
through. We enjoy your paper
very much. Did you know our
Sam Meredith - was member of
the Social Science Research group in
Your City 230 Park Ave. 2415 - N. Y.

Central Lawyer. Look him up some
time. He has a fine wife &
young son. With kind personal
regards - Sincerely

Celeste B. Givens

Mrs. D. F. Givens

3121 College Grove Ave
Des Moines 242

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SECRETARY

October 27, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Kirby:

May I join in the voices of loud acclaim
for "Living Creatively." In addition to my
finding it of tremendous help personally, you
will be interested to know that members of the
staff of the Rochester Y.M.C.A. are using it
constantly for our periods of mediations to-
gether.

And the new World Tomorrow is excellent.
Betty and I read it avidly each week. Kindest
regards from both of us.

Sincerely,

George
GBC g

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DEAN'S OFFICE
72 MT. VERNON STREET

October 27, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

Thank you very much for sending me so promptly the manuscript of your address. I am forwarding it at once to Dr. Oxnam, who is the editor of the volume.

I need not tell you how greatly the address was appreciated by our student body and the entire audience. You made a very valuable contribution to the Conference and we are deeply grateful to you for it.

Cordially yours,

Albert C. Knudsen

Dean.

ACK:RC

October 28, 1932.

Miss Margaret Parker,
40 Walden Street,
Newtonville, Mass.

My dear Miss Parker:

I was deeply moved by your letter of October 25th and am so glad that you found the conference inspiring. There are critical days ahead and all of us must equip ourselves intellectually and spiritually for the leadership that will be demanded of us.

Cordially yours,

October 28, 1932.

Mr. Alfred H. Cope,
Marlboro College,
Richmond, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Cope:

Your important letter of October 24th is at hand.

Let me hasten to say that I said exactly what was on my mind when I was on the Marlboro campus. I make it a rule never to speak unless I am free to say whatever seems appropriate.

The President did tactfully attempt to persuade me to change the subject of one of my addresses, but did not press the matter when I seemed reluctant to yield. I have been told by Marlboro students on various occasions that the President is extremely conservative and is apprehensive about liberal and radical movements on the campus.

Cordially yours,

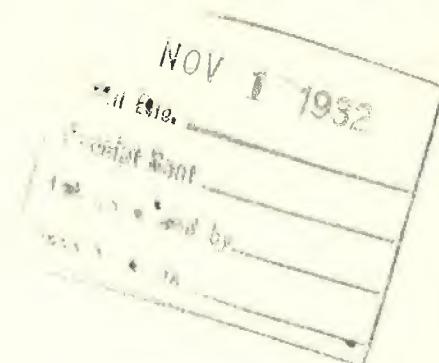
72 Mt. Vernon Street

Boston, Mass.

Oct. 31 1932.

Mr. Kirby Page.
52 Vandervelt Ave.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page.



Tonight I have packed many days of inspiration into one for the marrow. When I came in from supper, "Living Creatively" was on my desk. One of the boys on our floor had sent in an order for several of us at Mr. Stidger's suggestion. I'm sure St. Paul, who was on the calendar for the evening, won't mind being postponed, but I was deeply absorbed and entranced by your book and now at midnight as I finish it, I want to express my appreciation for the inspiration. Authors can't always tell if their message has reached its goal, and so I feel a note is entirely in order.

There are dozens of fellows here at "S.T." who are keen and enthusiastic about the synthesis in Christ's program that you so ably represent. We remember your message at the preaching conference with gratitude and pray that we may be equal to the task before us and that God may continue to talk with you in your work.

Cordially your friend

Roland Gilbert Hahn

International Stamp Manufacturers Association

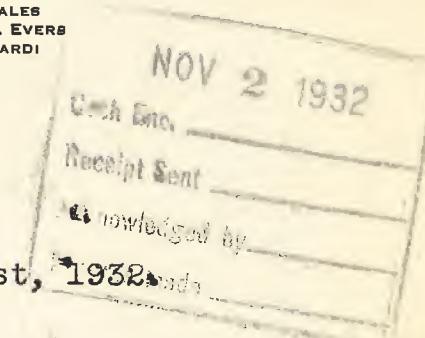
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OFFICE OF THE MANAGING SECRETARY
JAMES A. GREIG
431 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO



October 31st, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page,
The World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Page:

You certainly have plenty of crust in addressing a circular letter to me to ask support of a movement and project for which there is probably no more bitter nor unyielding antagonist in this republic than myself.

It is movements such as yours that are causing the disintegration of everything that is fine and right and just in civilization today in the one stronghold that is left to us who revere these things and if I could have my way I would exterminate you with the ruthlessness which any such pestilence deserves.

From the very beginnings of civilization the one motivating factor for right living has been the fact that if a man did not work he would suffer the natural consequences of starvation. Through the influence of movements such as yours this motivating factor for right living is now being slowly disintegrated. Through federal, state, county, municipal and private charities we are doling out money to people who have no reason whatever to receive it and who, so long as this is done, will never work. It is a sad state of affairs and the gloomiest part of it is that it is the history of these things that, once started, they are never abandoned. "Emergency relief" becomes permanent paternalism in every known instance.

God (or Somebody) created a world in which men were placed to work--or else! There is always plenty of work for man to do and there is always a market for that work at some price. When we lose sight of these fundamentals and substitute the muddled thinking of a lot of smart-aleck editors and other non-working reformers the "World Tomorrow" will be a sorry place indeed.

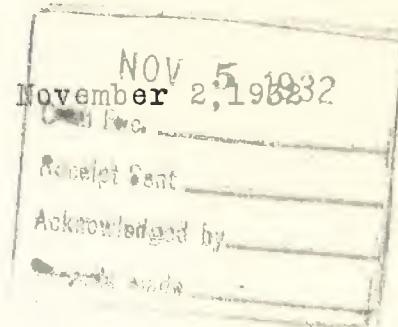
Yours unsympathetically,
James A. Greig
Managing Secretary

Church of
The United Brethren in Christ

PAUL W. MILHOUSE, A. B.
MINISTER

Elliott, Illinois

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Ave.
New York City, N.Y.



Dear Mr. Page:

I just finished reading a pamphlet or review of your book, "The Sword or the Cross", which came into my hands recently. I have never read your regular edition, but I was very much pleased with the pamphlet, which I judge, is a shortened edition.

I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation for your attitudes on life's problems. It is encouraging to young men who must face such problems of war and international relations with little background of experience, to see men of your position and others who are courageous enough to express themselves.

I am interested in such world problems, for I feel that it is only by taking world views that we as ministers can lead our people to higher things. I also believe that the Kingdom of God will come only as we speak courageously the great moral principles which Our Savior lived before us, and bring our people face to face with the Gospel, not of ancient creed and theology, but as a living Life for today!

I would appreciate a sample copy of your paper, "The World Tomorrow", together with any leaflets of information on world problems of relationship as well as personal and individual problems, which you might have, at hand.

Respectfully,

Paul W. Milhouse

Nov. 2. '32

Dear Kirby:

Your letter followed by the two splendid books arrived a few days ago. I feel rather cheap to have written you so enthusiastically altho it was very small and I hope it didn't sound like a hint for the book - but it was one of the nicest things you could have done for me, and indeed I do appreciate it. It wasn't entirely selfishness that made me want "Swing Creatively" as I will let my friends read it, also use it in my Sunday School class and prayer meeting etc. so please feel that many people will get the benefit of it.

I'm deeply convinced that books do a great deal of good and one thing I would do if I had the means would be to have and supply to others good books - including missionary books in the church. The Congregationalists don't seem to read as many missionary books as we did in the Christian church & we have no missionary library here which I miss.

Some few years ^{ago} we had an small

fortune and have not been able since to
get on one feet financially - but have the
consolation that when we could we did
what we could for others & also in our
poverty have been happy to share what little
we had. Anyway happiness does not
consist of money & things and I'm very
sincere in saying that I don't miss it at
all except when I want to be of help to
someone and when one can't sometime get the
necessities -

Certainly will hope to see you when
you are here in Jan. and express in
person my thanks for the books. I'm
sure "The personality of Jesus" will be
very helpful as well as "Sowing Creatively"
I have just finished "A Fortune to Share"
by Vick Young - Did I ask you if
you had read "Magnificent Obsession"?
I understand that author has a new one
out - hope it is as good as Magnificent
obsession.

Thank you again Shirley and I hope
I can repay you some time.

Sincerely

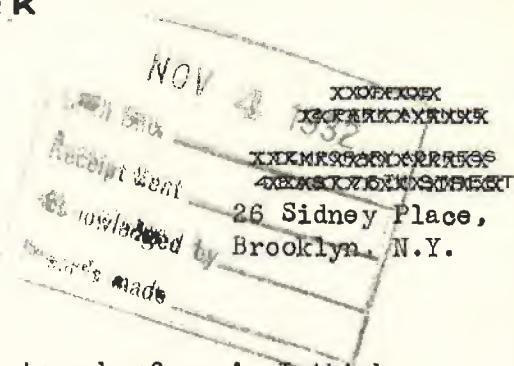
Clare Sherman

435 Downing Blvd. San Leandro.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

November 3, 1932.



Dear Kirby:

I have a great favor I want to ask of you! I think you know that my church is this year holding its Sunday morning meetings in Town Hall. This gives us an exceptionally fine opportunity to reach the general public, and I am trying to utilize this by arranging occasional special programs in place of my regular sermons. Also, I am finding that my health is not so good as I had hoped when I returned from my vacation, and I am therefore obliged to seek some help in the matter of my preaching. I am handicapped by the fact that times are hard and my trustees have withdrawn all extra money for pulpit purposes, but I am going ahead all the same and finding that friends are glad to help me out.

Now to the point! On New Year's Sunday, January 1, at the regular morning service, I am planning to have a pulpit symposium on "What is Coming." I want to have three or four first-class speakers, who know their field, to look ahead into the New Year. You are fitted to do this better than any man I know, so I am building my program in the eager expectation and hope that you may be able to be with us. Can you do this for me? The services, of course, will be in regular form, and you need speak only twenty or thirty minutes. Hoping to hear from you favorably, and with all best wishes,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Kirby Page,
"The World Tomorrow"
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City.

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Young Men's Christian Association

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

November 7, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
 347 Madison Avenue
 New York City, N. Y.

Dear Kirby:

Your letter of November 4th was received this morning, and I am grateful that word reached you at Hoboken Station. It was better to have it there and save the price of the Railroad fare, as well as to save your valuable time.

Because we are straining and struggling here with the preparations for the Community Chest Drive, which begins this week, in such a way that we have little time or strength for any thing else, and when I say "we", this includes every member of my Board and every staff man, except the office, and the members of my different committees. This is the most difficult job we have ever undertaken in this city and we will have to stay by the ship until the drive closes the end of this month.

Now this brings me to the date of your return visit. I fully realize that your schedule is "chuck a block" until after Christmas, but I am writing to ask if it is not possible for you to give us an afternoon and evening sometime during the first half of January. I make only one reservation and that is January 1st and 2nd. We have here a big New Year's Reception that brings about 3000 people to the Building. It has been a feature of the Association program for the past ten years and I am afraid we can not make adjustments, but must carry on as in former years, so, with the exception of the first two days, you take any day of the week, except Wednesday night, which is the regular church prayer meeting time, and we will fit in our program accordingly.

In closing, I again express my regrets that we had to call off the meeting because I believe you can plow up the ground for us as no other man in this country. I have unbounded confidence in your ability to do this. You have a penetrating mind, and the Christian confidence, and the tactful sincerity and the earnest presentation you give wins the most hostile man to your point of view; at least, he is willing to start thinking along a new line, and that to me is what we hope to have accomplished, and from that as a starting point we can plan a more constructive program for the future.

With all good wishes for your own increased usefulness, I am, as always,

Loyally your friend,

L. E. McLachlin

oberlin college
Graduate School of Theology
Department of Religious Education

November 7, 1932

My dear Dr. Page:

For several weeks I have had it on my mind to write you that I regret that my publishers charged you a quoting fee for using a page or so of my book, The Recovery of Worship. I am a rebel on that issue, believing that there should be free trade in ideas! In fact I have instructed several of my publishers never to charge any one for doing me the honor to quote anything from my books.

As a sin-offering for the above mentioned discourtesy I have sent you through the publishers a copy of my new book, A Study of Jesus' Own Religion. I hope you will find it interesting, and most of it the work of a kindred spirit. Though you may not find my "Mutualism" quite radical enough for your Socialism, it goes a long way toward it. And I am sure you will find yourself quite closely in agreement with what I have to say on "The Golden Rule and the Nation," especially where I get after the R.O.T.C. and the War Dept. That chapter will doubtless arouse the ire of my D.A.R. sister who can be quite eloquent about "pacifist highbrows!" By the way, let me know if my book failed to reach you, and I will mail you a copy direct.

Very cordially yours,



Dr. Kirby Page
3947 Gosman Avenue
Long Island City, N.Y.

P.S. You will notice that I acknowledged several times my indebtedness to your "brilliantly provocative" book, Jesus or Christianity. Not that it provoked me! It is a much needed book and must have stirred many folks to think.

J. S. C. HARVEY
SECOND AND ERIE STREETS

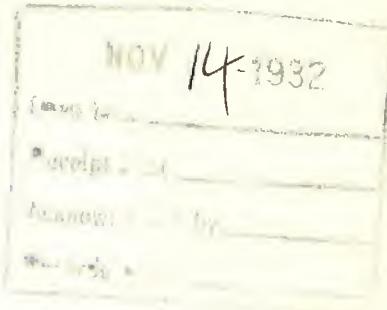
dear Triby. - CAMDEN, N. J. 11-8-32,

Thanks very much
for sending me the copy
of "The World Tomorrow" containing
Paul Douglas's article.

Certainly one must not
credit all one hears, as I
can't see that Prof. Hoover
has been called any bad
names, and I think
it a good statement
even though I don't
agree with it.

Surely we enjoyed
thy visits with us this
year and hope we may
have more of them,
Very truly thine,
J. S. C. Harvey.

GLENN HOLMAN
CHAIRMAN, STUDENT AID COMMITTEE
Alpha Phi Omega *Drake University*
2815 Cottage Grove, Des Moines, Iowa
Phone 5-2430



Nov. 11, 1932.

Mr. Kirby Page
Editor, The World Tomorrow
New York City, New York.

I have read many of your books with great interest, and have followed your life with admiration for the principles for which you stand.

I am a student at Drake University, and am endeavoring to find that phase of Christian work where I could do the most to help others to realize the meaning of Christian life. For this reason advice from a man such as yourself would be of invaluable aid to me. I am wondering if you will tell me what habits of character you consider to have been the greatest assets in achieving your own success? In other words, what do you regard as the most essential towards the living of a Christian life?

I would indeed appreciate hearing from you, and assure you that your comments will be gratefully received.

Sincerely yours,

Glen Holman

THE LINCOLN SCHOOL
OF
TEACHERS COLLEGE
425 WEST 123RD STREET
NEW YORK

Nov 21 1932

November 14, 1932

My dear Mr. Page:

✓ We are very grateful to you for coming to speak to the Lincoln students. The straw vote which might have told something of the effect of your speech was unfortunately inefficiently collected, but even in its incomplete returns, there was an increase of about twenty votes for Thomas while the Roosevelt vote remained stationary. You won votes away from Mr. Hoover, or Mr. Irwin lost them in his speech. It would be interesting to know which actually happened.

Sincerely yours,

Elmina R. Hueke

Mr. Kirby Page
The World Tomorrow
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City

The University of Chicago

The University Chapel

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 15, 1932

Dictated November 12, 1932

Dear Kirby:

We are all delighted to have your letter of the 10th, saying that you can meet the Chapel Council at our home on the evening of the 27th. I am only sorry that a long-standing engagement to preach at my own Alma Mater that Sunday and conduct prayers the previous week at the new Harvard chapel, will keep me out of town during part at least of your Chicago visit. I have arranged, however, with Dean A. C. McGiffert, Jr. of the Chicago Theological Seminary to conduct the service that morning.

You will be the guest of the University for both room and meals at the Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street. You should sign your name as University Preacher for meals in the dining room. If you will let me know when you expect to arrive and when you must leave the University, I shall see that everything is in readiness. We should be glad to have you reach the Chapel Office by 10:45 on Sunday morning for conference as to the hymns. I enclose an order of service, and Dean McGiffert will be glad to take ever, thing but the sermon, unless you prefer to take some other part as well. The University provides a gown, but we should be glad to have you bring your hood. The entire service, as you know, lasts about an hour, and there is from twenty-five to not more than thirty minutes for the sermon.

Mrs. Gilkey is counting on you as her guest for dinner following the Sunday morning service.

Thank you very much for sending us the subject of your address by telegraph. We shall make as wide use of it as possible.

Cordially yours,

Charles W. Gilkey

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dictated but not personally signed on account of absence from the city

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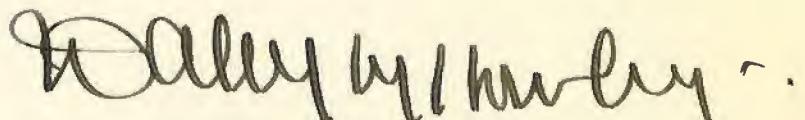
Rev. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Page.

You certainly have a real power in seeing through things and of expressing your thoughts in a striking and helpful manner.

I do appreciate so much receiving a copy of your book LIVING CREATIVELY and JESUS OR CHRISTIANITY. Both are thought provoking and a worth while achievement in those things which help to lift the world nearer the Kingdom of God.

Sincerely,



WALTER M. HOWLETT

Secretary.

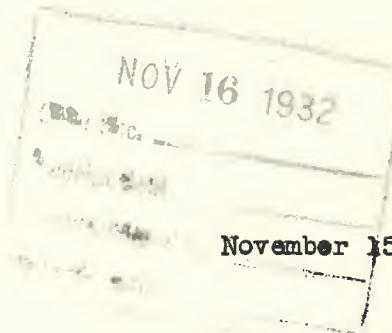
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BUFFALO, N. Y.



November 15, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page, Editor
"The World Tomorrow"
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

On behalf of the New York State Association of Deans I want to thank you most sincerely for your kindness and generosity in speaking at our recent Conference in Bronxville. Your address was indeed a challenge to educators and a help to us in our effort to think in terms of national and world need. I am sure that it did much good.

At the same time, may I add my thanks for your address last evening. I am glad that the teachers and citizens of this community had the privilege of thinking with you on these world problems. Even those who are not willing to come to the same conclusions which you have drawn must admit the truth of the indictment that you draw against present conditions. Serious thinking along these lines is necessary, although it must seem painfully slow in working the changes that you and your associates feel are so vital and necessary. All people who think at all about these questions must have the greatest amount of respect for the pioneer work that men like you and Norman Thomas are doing.

Again expressing our appreciation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Grace T. Lewis
" / "

Whittier Hall
1230 Amsterdam Avenue
New York

November 15, 1932.

Dear Mr. Page:

It was a real pleasure to meet you at Brooklyn. Of course I have read your opinions with sympathy and interest, but to hear you express them gives them even more meaning.

I am enclosing a letter I value - a youthful criticism of "Living Creatively." I hope it will please you. I'm sorry to force upon you the

personal tone of the letter, but the young person's appreciation of your book would be incomplete without it.

Would you and Mrs. Page give me the great pleasure of being my guests at dinner some evening? I should consider myself really useful to the student groups with whom I have contact if I could make it possible for some of them to meet you and hear you in a drawing room conference. Dr. Cottrell and I spoke of such a plan today hoping that we might have an intimate dinner some evening. Followed by coffee and talk down stairs with the classes in higher education and personnel administration to meet and hear you. If you will be so good as to assure me that such a plan is possible, I shall consult

Miss Sturtzvank and
Dr. Cottrell about dates to
submit to you.

I hope you will not
think I am presuming too
much upon a child hood
acquaintance but that you
will accept my request as
a desire to bring more
of practicable idealism into
my own and other lives.

Yours very sincerely,
Mary Alice Lamar.

Patrick Henry and Senator Lodge

Symbols of Opposition To the Extension of Government

KIRBY PAGE

DURING these days when the League of Nations is being swept by terrific gales from the Manchurian crisis, the disarmament controversy, and the world-wide economic conflict, it is well to rise above the storm and survey the present situation from the perspective of history.

Patrick Henry and Henry Cabot Lodge, separated by a century and confronting drastically different situations, stand as symbols of an age-old reluctance to adjust political processes to economic and social realities. Impressive parallels are found in the arguments used against the creation and ratification of the Federal Constitution and those advanced by persons opposed to the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

II

WHEN the Constitutional Convention assembled in 1787, the calamitous effects of anarchy among the states were everywhere visible. "There are combustibles in every State," wrote Washington, "which a spark might set fire to." Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts was merely the most ominous of a series of riots and uprisings. The impotence of the Confederation has long been apparent. The Continental Congress had been formed in 1774 as a means of taking common action against England, but not until after a delay of seven years were the Articles of Confederation signed by Maryland, as the thirteenth colony to ratify "the firm league of friendship." Each state had one vote in the Congress, and the consent of nine states was required to pass any important measure. Salaries of the delegates were paid by the respective states, and much of the time a quorum was not present and legislative activities were halted. During the seven months beginning with October, 1785, on three days only were representatives of nine states on the floor, and a similar condition prevailed during the following year.

Sharp restrictions were placed upon the jurisdiction and power of Congress. It had no authority to raise money or to regulate commerce, and could only make requisitions and await responses from the 13 sovereign states. Even during the perilous days of the Revolutionary War, the states frequently failed to accede to its entreaties for troops and funds. At a critical period Washington recorded the fact that

hardly a state had provided as much as one-eighth of its quota of soldiers. During 1781 financial requests of the states amounted to five million dollars, of which only \$422,000, or less than one-tenth, was remitted. Not a cent came from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Delaware. Paper money to the extent of over 400 million dollars was issued by Congress and the states, with the result that its rapidly diminished value gave rise to an expression which has lingered until this day: "It isn't worth a Continental!" Professor Schlesinger tells of a barber who found it a matter of economy to paper his shop with Continental money.

Professor Beard has pointed out that the Continental Congress was "little more than a glorified debating society speaking for 13 independent states, each of which claimed to be sovereign and was deeply occupied with its own problems, civil and military." Professor Nevins reminds us that "nine States, from Massachusetts on the north to South Carolina on the south, organized their own navies, and some States established their own systems of privateering. Several States fitted out their own armies, and used them for State purposes." The prestige and authority of the Continental Congress degenerated to such a degree that in 1783 its members were compelled to flee from Philadelphia to Princeton, in order to avoid being seized as hostages by a band of mutinous soldiers. "Thus in a city of thirty-two thousand inhabitants, the largest city in the country," wrote John Fiske, "the government of the United States, the body which had just completed a treaty browbeating England and France, was ignominiously turned out-of-doors by a handful of drunken mutineers."

The cleavage between the Eastern and Southern states was sharp and bitter. One section was engaged in commerce and shipping, while the other region was covered with plantations operated by slave labor. Their economic interests were as antagonistic as those of present-day nations. In the Federal Convention the East contended that laws affecting navigation and commerce should be passed by a majority vote in Congress, whereas the South, wishing to block undesirable legislation, held out for a two-thirds vote. For economic and humanitarian reasons the Eastern states urged the abolition of the slave trade; while self-interest made the Southern states belligerent.

Headlines

Social Research Students

Despite the fact that many have been adversely affected by the depression, an increase of 20 per cent in the enrollment for the first week of the fall term as compared with the same period in 1931 has been announced by the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th Street, New York City.

Fascism in Finland

Finland, which has been in recent years so harassed by a militant fascist movement, is beginning to show sturdy opposition to fascism on the part of the peasants—who were first used by the fascist leaders to put the movement over.

Wages in Detroit

Average earnings are down to \$10.82 a week in Detroit, legendary high-wage center, and the standard of living of the workers is sinking to a level of insecurity and want, according to figures recently released by the Mayor's committee on unemployment. The committee made a careful survey of 1,400 families in a district deemed typical of the whole city by the municipal welfare department. Wages have fallen from an average of \$33.05 in 1929 to \$10.82 now. The number of hours worked have dropped from 46.14 to 23.4 a week, while days worked have gone down from 5.78 a week to 2.85. The number unemployed has risen from 9 out of 812 in 1929 to 353 out of 810 in 1932. At the same time the number of those working seven days a week has dropped only 25 per cent.

Industrial Preparedness in Italy

A decree has just been published in Italy establishing a central labor office charged with "recruiting in peace time the operatives necessary in factories indispensable for the needs of war." This office must keep up-to-date lists of workers to fill posts in munitions factories, etc.

Farm Wages

Farm wages are now lower than they have been in 30 years, according to an announcement made on October 13 by the Department of Agriculture. Average daily wages for the country are \$1.19, or only 84 per cent of the pre-war wage level for farm hands. The range in pay reported from various states ran from 60 cents per day in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina up to \$2.50 in Massachusetts. The average farm wage was 29 points lower on October 1 this year than it was on the same date in 1931.

Juvenile Unemployment in England

The Ministry of Labor has made a special investigation in regard to unemployment among juveniles—14 to 18 years of age. During the last two years the total number of juveniles on the unemployment registers has ranged from 100,000 to 140,000.

Strike Wins

Striking shoe cutters of the A. Fieldman Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, won their demands for a 30 per cent raise in pay, recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, and a 44-hour week.

"Share Your Work"

Several leaders of the Berkshire Knitting Mills and the Wyomissing Industries are heading Hoover's "Spread Work" Committee in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Even in this year of depression the Berkshire Knitting Mills are running a ten-hour day, a twelve-hour night shift and a seven-day week.

Starvation Abroad in the Land

More than 20 per cent of New York City's school children are suffering from malnutrition, according to Health Department statistics. Of the 111,160 school children examined, 22,748 were undernourished.

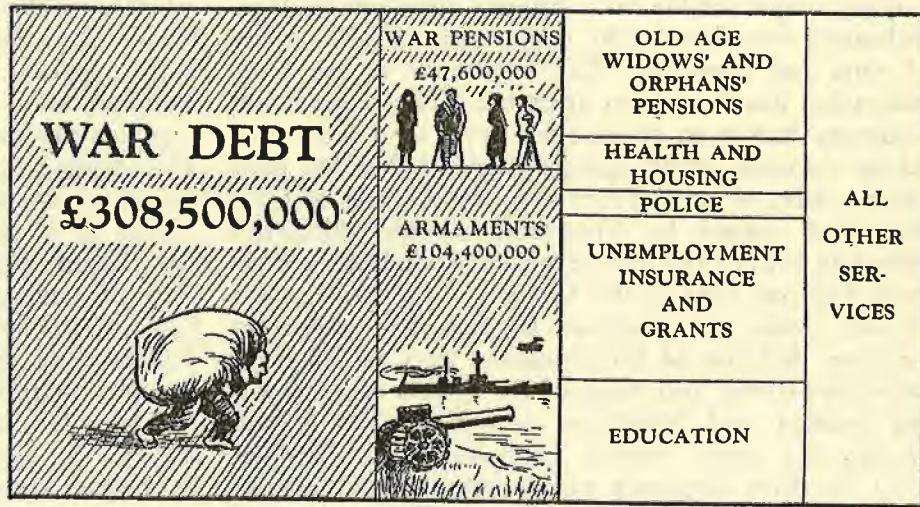
Iowa Merchants Cancel Debts

Declaring that "this depression has hit some folks pretty hard," Mr. and Mrs. James Hennum, proprietors of a general store at Sloan, Iowa, have cancelled \$75,000 in bills owed them by delinquent customers. Some of the accounts totaled nearly \$1,000.

"They do not answer"

The powerful Telephone company reported profits of more than \$75,000,000 in the first six months of 1932. During that same period telephones disconnected exceeded the number added by about 785,000. Nearly a million homes deprived of a necessity so that the company may make \$150,000,000 in profits.

War and England's Budget



on the same scale. The tiny black square is Great Britain's share (£182,000) in the present year (increased from £140,000 because of the fall in the value of the £).

The chart above represents Great Britain's total annual national expenditure (in round figures) of 766 million pounds (Budget 1932-33). The shaded part shows the proportion which goes to pay for past wars or in preparation for future wars—461 million pounds—about three-fifths of the total national expenditure. The tiny black square represents on the same scale Great Britain's expenditure on the League of Nations, a sum equal to that spent in 45 minutes of fighting during the World War.

The debate on the League of Nations in the Senate of the United States was likewise carried on at a time of grave crisis. The wreckage of the old system of nationalism-imperialism-militarism was strewn across the seven seas. Stricken humanity was crying aloud for deliverance. Desperate was the need for a new vision of international relations and a new method of handling international controversies. It was during these critical days that H. G. Wells exclaimed: "Destruction is not threatening civilization; it is happening to civilization before our eyes. The ship of civilization is not going to sink in five years' time or in fifty years' time. It is sinking now."

Thus it is evident that the year 1787 and the year 1919 alike were filled with unlimited possibilities of disaster and with ardent hopes for the creation of a new society.

III

WHEN Patrick Henry cried out, "Give me liberty or give me death!" he was thinking in terms of the state rather than of the nation. Upon being elected a delegate from Virginia to the Constitutional Convention, he felt obliged to decline because he "smelt a rat." After the Federal Constitution had been drafted and submitted to the states, he bitterly fought its ratification. "We are come hither," he exclaimed, "to preserve the poor Commonwealth of Virginia, if it can be done; something

must be done to preserve your liberty and mine. Our legislatures will indeed be a ludicrous spectacle—one hundred and eighty men marching in solemn, farcical procession, exhibiting a mournful proof of the lost liberty of their country, without the power of restoring it." Mr. Tredwell in the New York Convention exclaimed: "I cannot be totally silent on this occasion, lest lisping babes should be taught to curse my name, as a betrayer of their freedom and happiness." In the course of an address in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, Rawlins Lowndes said that "he wished for no other epitaph than to have

inscribed on his tomb, 'Here lies the man that opposed the Constitution, because it was ruinous to the liberty of America.'"

The patriotism of Henry Cabot Lodge was not less fervent than that of Patrick Henry. On August 12, 1919, the former exclaimed: "The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence. . . . Beware how you trifle with your marvelous inheritance, this

great land of ordered liberty, for if we stumble and fall freedom and civilization everywhere will go down in ruin." On another occasion Senator Lodge said: "We are asked to depart now for the first time from the foreign policies of Washington toward the other end of the line at which stands the sinister figure of Trotsky, the champion of internationalism."

Senator Lodge once submitted a resolution passed by the National Dames of the Civil War of Greenfield, Massachusetts: "We are strongly opposed to any connection with other nations. As a free and independent Nation our development has been the wonder of the world. We are for America first, America last, America always and forever, and our Star-Spangled Banner and no other; no, never. . . . Read, enthusiastically approved, and accepted September 19, 1919, at last encampment."

IV

THE doctrine of sovereignty has always constituted one of the most formidable barriers to peace. In commenting upon the jealousy exhibited by the respective states, Washington deplored the "thirst for power, and the bantling—I had like to have said MONSTER—sovereignty." So reluctant were the states to impair the "precious jewel of sovereignty" that the Continental Congress was merely a "mutual court" where ambassadors gathered together to negotiate with "foreign" powers.

"I should be a traitor to my country," exclaimed Mr. Dawson in the Virginia Convention, "and unworthy that freedom for which I trust I shall ever remain an advocate were I to assent to its ratification. . . . I shall lament exceedingly, when a confederation of independent states shall be converted into a consolidated government; for, when that shall happen, I shall consider the history of American liberty as short as it has been brilliant, and we shall afford one more proof to the favorite maxim of tyrants, that 'mankind cannot govern themselves.'" Mr. Lansing of New York declared: "The states, having no constitutional control, would soon be found unnecessary and useless, and would gradually be extinguished. When this took place, the people would lose their liberties, and be reduced from the condition of citizens to that of subjects."

Senator Lodge was equally concerned about sovereignty. "One of the reasons why I object to the provisions of this treaty," he said, "is that it endangers the sovereignty and the independence of the United States." On another occasion the Senator warned: "We must see to it that the democracy of the United States, which has been prospered so mightily in the past, is not drawn by any hasty error or by any glittering delusions, through specious devices of superna-

Hysteria and Passion

Senator Harding was apprehensive. "If the League as negotiated can do all that its proponents have promised," the future President declared, "it can tighten its grip on the destiny of nations and make our inspiring nationality only a memory." While Senator Borah warned: "The fact is that we have come in contact with two evil forces from the Old World—Prussianism and internationalism. Instead of repelling and rejecting them we are yielding to their slimy maw the proudest heritage ever left to the keeping of any people. . . . Both are founded upon treachery, deceit, lying, repression, force, decimation, and assassination." Senator Reed of Missouri expressed extreme unwillingness "to put the neck of Uncle Sam in that sort of noose, to throw the rope over a beam, and to place the other end of it in the hands of our ancient enemies, with permission to pull, pull, pull as long as they please . . . the poison of internationalism is in its fangs, and the death of nationalism is within its deadly and scaly folds. . . . The further you get into the thing the more it is like reading Dante's Inferno. Each page takes you into a deeper hell. Each exploration brings new horrors." "Pause, Mr. President," begged Senator Knox, "and consider what it is proposed to do—take from the social organism not alone the right, but the power of self defense. We shall stand not only naked, but bound and helpless." Senator Sherman referred to the League as "a Pandora's box of evil to empty upon the American people the aggravated calamities of the world. . . . The death knell of the American Republic."

tional government, within the toils of international socialism and anarchy." From Senator Borah came a ringing declaration: "I am not in favor of any league of nations which infringes in the least upon the sovereign power of the people of the United States to direct and control the destiny of this Nation . . . Americanism, the most vital principle in civilization today, the hope of the world, is not to be compromised, much less abandoned."

V

IN 1787 and in 1919 alike, the idea of a superstate was viewed with alarm. In one of his numerous speeches Patrick Henry complained: "This Constitution is said to have beautiful features; but when I come to examine these features, sir, they appear to me horribly frightful. Among other deformities, it has an awful squinting; it squints toward monarchy. . . . Your president may easily become king. . . . I would rather infinitely, and I am sure most of this Convention are of the same opinion, have a king, lords, and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. . . . As this government stands, I despise and abhor it." Mr. Tredwell of New York expressed the opinion that "our lives, our property, and our consciences, are left wholly at the mercy of the legislature, and the powers of the judiciary may be extended to any degree short of almighty. . . . This government is founded in sin, and reared up in iniquity . . . and I fear, if it goes into operation, we shall be justly punished with the total extinction of our civil liberties." In quaint language, Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, expressed an apprehension that "we shall find Congress possessed of powers enabling them to institute judicatories little less inauspicious than a certain tribunal in Spain, which has long been the disgrace of Christendom: I mean that diabolical institution, the Inquisition."

More than a century later Senator Lodge was equally alarmed as he contemplated the League of Nations. On various occasions he put himself on record in vigorous language: "But as it stands there is no doubt whatever in my mind that American troops and American ships may be ordered to any part of the world by nations other than the United States . . . the point which is to me the most objectionable in the League as it stands; the right of other powers to call out American troops and American ships to go to any part of the world . . . we shall find ourselves obliged to furnish our quota to a force which will compel the admission of Asiatic labor to Canada." In discussing Article 10 before a Boston audience, Senator Johnson declared that "under this article the British Empire can demand American blood to subdue Ireland."

VI

HOSTILITY toward other nations and fear of entanglements were primary factors in the refusal of the Senate to accept admission to the League of Nations. Earlier enmities and apprehensions came perilously near preventing the ratification of the Federal Constitution. The debate in the Constitutional Convention was so bitter that it was considered unwise to publish the record of its deliberations until half a century afterward. Mr. Bedford went so far as to say: "the large States dare not dissolve the Confederation. If they do, the small ones will find some foreign ally, of more honor and good faith, who will take them by the hand, and do them justice." Mr. Wilson declared that "he knew there were some respectable men who preferred three Confederacies, united by offensive and defensive alliances."

Out of 73 delegates appointed to the Federal Convention, only 55 ever put in an appearance, and only 39 signed the finished document. Favorable action in the state conventions was secured by the narrowest of margins, as may be seen from the vote in the following states: Virginia, yeas 89, nays 79; New York, yeas 30, nays 27; Rhode Island, yeas 34, nays 32; Massachusetts, yeas 187, nays 168; New Hampshire, yeas 57, nays 46. In these five states there were 397 affirmative votes and 352 negative ballots. Thus we see that if 23 strategic votes had been shifted, the Federal Constitution would have failed of ratification, since the adherence of nine states was essential to adoption. Just 23 votes out of 749 cast in these five conventions!

During the debate inside and outside the Senate myriads of words and tons of ink were consumed in denunciation of foreigners. The inferiority of other people was considered axiomatic by countless speakers and writers. Senator Reed referred to the personnel of the International Labor Organization as "hottentots and buccaneers and pirates and princes . . . foreign internationalists . . . international socialists . . . anarchists who would destroy the structure of civilization and tear down the temple of liberty tomorrow. . . . This monstrous creation, sir, you propose to set up and give it sanctity." Senator Fall, who later became Secretary of the Interior before serving a term in a federal prison, said that "entering into this proposed league . . . you not only tie your hands but, as I say, you shackle the people of the State of Texas, and you submit to the extension of the Caranzista civilization over the borders of the United States, to the wiping out of a portion of one of the cleanest, most progressive cities in the southwestern portion of this country."

After many months of this kind of debate, the Senate refused to accept membership in the League, the final vote being 49 in favor and 35 against, seven votes short of the required two-thirds.

As It Was in the Beginning

The prestige and authority of the Federal Government was so low during its first decades that frequently men of high ability refused to accept office. Professor Bassett records the fact that "five men of Revolutionary distinction refused the secretaryship of state in 1795." Patrick Henry rejected the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton that he team up as candidate for Vice-President with John Adams against Jefferson and Burr. President Jefferson found the task of securing a capable Secretary of the Navy so difficult that he laughingly suggested that it might be necessary to advertise for a candidate. De Witt Clinton resigned from the Senate of the United States to become Mayor of New York City. Chief Justice John Jay resigned from the Supreme Court in order to run for Governor of New York, and when in 1800 he was tendered a reappointment by President Adams, he declined because he was convinced that the Supreme Court "under a system so defective" would never "obtain the energy, weight, and dignity which were essential to its affording due support to the National Government, nor acquire the public confidence and respect which, as the last resort of justice of the nation, it should possess." In a recent interpretation of the Constitution, we read: "During the same interval there were also several resignations among the associate justices. So, what with its shifting personnel, the lack of business, and the brief semi-annual terms, the Court secured only a feeble hold on the imagination of the Country." John Randolph expressed the opinion that the judiciary had become a "hospital for decayed politicians." Alexander Hamilton once described the Constitution as "a frail and worthless fabric."

VII

THE inadequacies and failures of the League of Nations during its first decade have been shouted from the housetops, but American memories of the early weaknesses of the Federal Government have grown dim. At the very beginning Washington was made apprehensive because of the casual way members of the first Congress dropped in at the seat of government. On the opening day, the first Wednesday of March, 1789, a quorum was not available, only nine of 22 senators being present, and only 13 of 52 representatives.

During the first three years of its history only five cases came before the Supreme Court, and only 55 cases were heard before John Marshall ascended the bench on February 4, 1801. In the famous Chisholm case which came before the Court in 1793, the first instance in which a decision against a state was handed down, the Court ordered Georgia to pay a judgment to Mr. Chisholm. Whereupon the Georgia Legislature met, and instead of making the required appropriation, passed a law to the effect that anyone who attempted to enforce the decision of the Court was guilty of a crime and would be hanged. A de-

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cade later Judge Todd of Kentucky, in referring to the Supreme Court, said: "We resist every idea of having our suits decided by foreigners."

From 1793 to 1795 the famous Whiskey Rebellion threatened the very foundation of the national government. Objection to the tax on liquor was so violent that the legislatures of North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland passed resolutions against the law. In Pennsylvania armed resistance was offered, and President Washington found it necessary to send an expeditionary force to quell the rebellion. In 1800 one of John Jay's correspondents moaned: "Old Gates used to tell me in 1776 that if the bantling independence lived one year, it would last to the age of Methuselah. Yet we have lived to see it in its dotage, with all the maladies and imbecilities of extreme old age."

In the Cherokee case in 1831 Georgia again flatly refused to abide by a decision of the Supreme Court and was supported by the President of the United States. It was on this occasion that President Jackson made his famous remark: "Chief Justice Marshall has made his decision; now let him come off the Bench and enforce it." In the same year the *United States Telegraph* thundered: "This court has no more right to meddle with our questions than has the court of King's Bench in London." About this time John Quincy Adams confided to his diary: "The union is in the most imminent danger of dissolution. The ship is about to founder." To his colleague, Justice Story, John Marshall wrote despairingly: "I yield slowly and reluctantly to the conviction that our Constitution cannot last. Our opinions are incompatible with a united government even among ourselves. The Union has been prolonged thus far by miracles. I fear they cannot continue."

VIII

THIRTEEN years ago the United States was prevented from joining the League of Nations by fear, misrepresentation and partisan politics. Even under those circumstances, let it be remembered, 80 members of the Senate were on record as favoring entrance with reservations, and a considerable majority cast affirmative votes in the crucial ballot. The falling short by seven votes of the required two-thirds was due to the fact that the followers of President Wilson refused to vote for entrance with the Lodge reservations attached. On this ballot, if all Senators who were favorable to the League had voted accordingly, the negative vote would have totaled less than twenty.

In spite of a campaign of unrestrained vituperation, there is an abundance of evidence to show that the nation as a whole favored our adherence with reservations. Senator Harding, later to be President, said on September 11, 1920: "It was the truth, last year, two years ago, three and four years ago, the people of this country were heedlessly and overwhelmingly for a league of nations, or society of nations. . . ."

Senator Lodge recorded his opinion in memorable words: "I said to Senator Borah, it seemed perfectly obvious to me that any attempt to defeat the Treaty of Versailles with the League by a straight vote in the Senate, if taken immediately, would be hopeless, even if it were desirable. . . . He told me that he agreed entirely with my description of the situation, that he did not believe the treaty could possibly be beaten at that time by a direct vote. . . ."

During the Presidential campaign of 1920, an appeal was made by 31 distinguished Republicans—including Herbert Hoover, Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson and Ray Lyman Wilbur—to vote for Senator Harding as the quickest way to get the United States into the League, saying explicitly: "The question accordingly is not between a league and no league, but is whether certain provisions in the proposed league agreement shall be accepted unchanged or shall be changed." In his Des Moines address Candidate Harding promised to consult with the "best minds . . . to the end that we may have an association of nations for the promotion of international peace." Professor Irving Fisher of Yale has testified publicly that in July, 1920, Mr. Harding said to him: "I want the United States to get into the League just as much as you do. . . . My idea is to call the nations together and ask them to make such amendments as are necessary to secure the approval of the United States." After the election landslide, Calvin Coolidge, the newly elected Vice-President, said: "I doubt if any particular mandate was given in the last election on the question of the League of Nations and if it was the preponderant issue."

In spite of the intense hostility manifested toward the League, the United States has found it impossible and inadvisable to refrain from participation in its activities. Mr. Felix Morley has recently compiled data showing that this country has membership on 36 committees or commissions of the League, and that "excepting only the five permanent members of the Council, there is no member State which has representatives, official, quasi-official, or unofficial, on so large a proportion of League committees as has the United States." Self-respect, a decent regard for the opinion of mankind, and the peace of the world all demand that the United States, in its relations with the League of Nations, adopt a front-door policy and assume full responsibility as a member.

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Mr. Kirby Page.
Editor of the World Tomorrow,

NOV 17 1932

My dear Sir:

I have read "Jesus or Christianity." Would you please recommend to me some article or book that presents Christianity, its contribution, and contrast to the world conditions thru which it has developed? I believe your book is a great challenge to the church. It would be possible for it to create prejudice against the church. In my opinion, that certainly isn't the intention of the book.

I would like your recommendation
for such a book so much that
I have not hesitated to write you.

Sincerely

Iva Wesson

179 Sullivan St.
New York City.

Wednesday, November 16,